

**The Intelligencer.**

Office No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The American Bankers' Association meets at Louisville October 10 and 11. The topics to be discussed cover a wide range of interest.

The monumental joke of the Ohio campaign is the accusation of inconsistency leveled at the Cincinnati *Enquirer* by the *St. Louis Globe*.

Democratic politicians do not take much interest in the late National Convention of colored men at Louisville as they did before it was held.

Since the able statesman of the Pennsylvania Legislature drew no pay for his services the body has been thinning out very rapidly until fears are expressed that not enough will be left to adjourn.

Two Cincinnati *New-Journals* has employed J. H. Woodard, "Jayhawker," late of the *Enquirer*. This is an endorsement of the character of the man who says the Democratic nomination for Governor cost hardly \$50,000.

It is to be regretted that the meeting announced for Bridgeport this evening, to be addressed by Hon. Ben Butterworth, will have to be postponed on account of Mr. Butterworth's inability to be present. However, the Bridgeporters should all go up to Martin's Ferry and hear Capt. Dandford.

Two Morgantown *New Dominion* and the *West Virginia Register* have come out for John H. G. Davis for Governor. These are the only Democratic journals booming the *Intelligencer's* ticket at present.

"At present" shows great presence of mind. The boys are expected to wheel into line and echo the boom for the slate ticket at a later date. They will be there when the roll is called.

Nor less striking than the scene in "Richelieu" was the Cardinal King draws out the form of "Julie" (the awful circle of the sacred church) was the real scene at Ottawa the other day, when a Catholic priest forbade two members of his flock entering in a prize fight, on pain of excommunication. The men, who had already defied the law, at once left the ring and donated their clothes, and the fight was prevented. The priest deserves all credit for his action in the matter.

A word of warning to the Republican voters of Ohio. It will not do to be too sanguine of victory, owing to the dimensions of the Democratic party in certain populous sections of the State, and argue that your individual vote will not be missed in the grand total. The Democratic party is moving every stone to win. Outside influences and persuasions are factors in the fight, as the result in Ohio bears witness on the coming national struggle.

Further, while a peace is not being patched up between McLean and Gentlemen, still by some unknown power Gentlemen George has been forced into the campaign, and is announced to speak for the rump Legislative ticket of Hamilton county. After a long absence Thurman has been made to open his mouth in the last hours of the contest. These signs, while not alarming, should serve to put every Republican on his guard. With a full Republican vote there is no danger that Ohio will do anything but her duty; listlessness and a feeling of too great security may merit rebuke.

ALLEN O. MYERS, a Democratic politician of dubious methods and vituperative tongue, has distinguished himself at Columbus, by making one of the silliest and most pointless speeches in the Ohio campaign. It was feared for a while that Judge Hadley would have to be muzzled by the committee, but illness prevented an application of the committee's prescription. Mr. Myers, however, is running his own campaign for his own ends and his personal glory. In this there is an apparent difference, but it does not excuse the pseudo journalist for mistaking facts, warring truth and indulging in the vilest abuse of his opponents. In his tirade—it cannot be dignified by the title of speech—this Ohio patriot(?) spread the startling information that Jefferson Davis was the person who freed the negro and not Abraham Lincoln or the Republican party. This statement, which, of course, is the merest bomb and utterance of a crank, had a boomerang effect, and besides disgusting the intelligent members of his own party has arrayed the whole colored population of Franklin county against him.

His vulgar attack on Governor Foster, a snarl without the shadow of proof, was a part and parcel of the rest of his language that cannot even be compared with the San Luis oratory of D. McKim. This is the sort of a man whom Hadley is fond to call "my young friend Myers," and who at the time of the Republican Congressional Convention at St. Clairsville, O., in the summer of 1882, after writing a dirty screed about certain Bellagren gentlemen in his paper, had not the manhood to face the consequences of the publication, but ineffectually fled the night before to escape the sure and deserved chastisement that was in store for him.

Mr. Myers had better go back to journalism. He shines like mud in that particular field, which is much brighter than his scintillations as an active politician.

**Cool Miners Convention.** Pittsburgh, September 28.—A convention of railroad and river cool miners of the Pittsburgh district is being held here today for the purpose of considering the propriety of asking an advance of prices on the river, the enforcement of the check weight law provisions, which call for pay for all merchantable coal, and to perfect an organization throughout the railroad districts. The attendance is good. Nothing important was done this morning, the examination of delegates certificates and other preliminary work requiring the entire session. The decision of umpire McCune relative to the winter rate at the railroad mines has given general satisfaction to the miners and operators alike.

At the afternoon session the railroad miners resolved to accept the award of the Trade Tribunal umpire. Delegates from the river districts decided that they did not wish arbitration. They will formulate a demand at a meeting to-morrow.

**IN THE HEAT COUNTRY.****MR. CAMPBELL'S OBSERVATIONS.**

In Southern Oregon—The Wonderful Fertility of the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys—Pioneer Immigrants of the Country—Harshly of the Country—A General View of the Country—The Plains a Generation Ago.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

SALISBURY, Oregon, September 19.—One of the most important portions of Oregon is the Valley of the Willamette river. It is for the most part a fertile prairie valley lying on the East and West sides of the river, and is skirted on the East by the foothills of the Cascade mountains, and on the West by those of the Coast range. It was this valley, as well as the two valleys south of it—the Umpqua and the Rogue river valleys—that were first settled, and their rich lands were given in large tracts by a special act of Congress when Oregon was a disputed country between the United States and Great Britain. Prior to the passage of this act there were few white people in all the 96,000 square miles that then constituted the area of Oregon Territory, other than the employees of the Hudson Bay Company. England claimed the country, as did the United States, by right of discovery, and the latter country had settled or occupied it, its future turned upon the preferences of the population that could be drawn into it. Hence Congress, in order to stimulate immigration from the States, passed an extraordinary act, giving to any native or adopted citizen of the United States who might settle in the country prior to December, 1853, a homestead of 320 acres of land, and, in addition, 320 acres to the wife of every married settler who should come with him, or who might become his wife prior to the date named.

This act was considered both a necessary and a shrewd act of government policy inasmuch as there was serious danger that the dispute with Great Britain might lead to a war, and that the United States, as a result of such a war, might be forced to recognize our jurisdiction as far north as the 49th parallel, although we had back down from our original war cry of "54-40 or fight." The American people, however, were not so easily intimidated, and they by that treaty all that is now Oregon and much that was a part of what is now Washington, Idaho and Montana territories were added to our public domain.

HOW THE COUNTRY WAS SETTLED.

Settlers flocked to Oregon on the plains, setting out from Independence and St. Joe, Missouri, with their ox teams, a journey that was made at the slow and painful rate of 16 miles a day and that consumed six months of time. To succeed in planting 30,000 rods in the valley of the Columbia was the idea of Thos. H. Benton, as the means of holding the country, and this was gradually accomplished. Englishmen, while made strenuous efforts to beat us, as we was distanced in the race. Her idea at that time was that we could only settle here by bringing immigrants around Cape Horn—that overland immigration was impracticable—and that she could fairly compete with us. She did not know the country, nor did she appreciate the stouthead of which our pioneers were made. It is related as a fact here that in 1841, at the time of the dispute between England and the United States, a party of American immigrants who had crossed the plains and the Cascades of the Columbia, had among them a curious and cheeky young fellow called "Young man," who was a native of England, and who said: "Where do you come from and why do you come here?" He was answered, "We've come from Missouri across the Rocky Mountains—we've come to settle in Oregon and rule the Pacific." The Captain, who was the oldest settler at the man and then replied: "Well, young man, I have landed into every cranny of this globe, and seen most of the people on it, but a more uncouth, at the same time a bolder set of men than you Americans, I never saw before."

PREDUCTION OF THE ENGLISH.

This conversation, said the Hon. John M. Bennett, one of the pioneers of Oregon, I received a few days after it occurred at the Dalles on the Columbia river. I introduced it in this letter to give your readers an idea both of the astonishment and prejudice of the English against the early pioneers of this country and of the spirit that animated those pioneers even at that early day when they were facing here against the powerful (English) Hudson Bay Company and the Indians as no preachers.

The same man said that his company left Missouri in the spring of 1841, and on the 11th of July followed the river down to the mouth of the Blue river several days journey east of the Platte. They were, for instance, detained 16 days on the east bank of Vermilion creek. To ferry the wagons over a good sized creek he said that it was necessary to cut two large trees and bolt them end with axes in the shape of row oars, and secure them together the right distance apart, and then run the wagons into these canoes so that the different sides of the wagon occupied separate canoes, and that the men and horses were seated in the shape of canoes and families were ferried over creeks and rivers, the teams and loose horses being made to swim and a young man being required to jump in with each one of the first drive and swim to the opposite side to the landing place on the opposite side.

It is hardly wonder that this British considered the settlement of this country by overland immigration as impracticable.

THE EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARK.

There is a fact connected with the famous expedition of Lewis and Clark to this country as early as 1804, that I have learned since my arrival on this coast, that may be of interest to your readers. As is well known, President Jefferson was the patron of that memorable overland expedition. His idea was to open a communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean as a means of communication with India and the eastern coast of Asia. He believed that two circuits could be made, one by the route of the Rocky Mountains and the other by the route of the Columbia and Missouri rivers. First, the route to be introduced were of little weight, small bulk and great value; second, the ascent of the Columbia was short and easy, except those of 1847, and 1851, which were declared of no value during the war when numbers of postmasters in the succeeding States holding stamps of those issues had failed to make good their accounts, and the public had to be content with proper use Congress nullified their value.

**THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.****THE MUSSLINGER LET LOOSE.**

The Violent and Vilgare Remarks of an Able (But) Democratic Statesman—"Pickawillany" Speech at Columbus, Ohio, Disgraces Old Democracy and Amuses the Republicans.

COLUMBUS, O., September 28.—Undoubtedly the biggest bomb that has been thrown into the political campaign by either party during the present year was that of the speech of Allen O. Myers, in the out-skirts of the city. His remarks are commented upon to-day by both the Republican friends and Democratic adherents, as those of Dennis Kearney, and are calculated to throw discredit upon the entire Democratic county and State ticket. No event for years has occasioned so much criticism, and the Democrats are borne down with grief at the utterances of their candidate, which they denounce as those of a lunatic and a madman. Myers, a prominent Democrat in Columbus, who has heretofore adhered to Myers and his cause, to-day openly repudiated him and said that he should be locked up. The effect of the speech last night has been such as to cause the Democrats to doubt the wisdom of their choice of Myers as their candidate, and to hope of success in this county, usually good for 2,000 Democratic majority.

MYERS' FRIENDS DISCOURAGED.

The condition of affairs at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee are such as to discourage even the managers. Many of the old line speakers who have been booked for speeches have found it convenient to be absent, and their appointments in many instances have been withdrawn. The speech of Myers has had the effect of arraying the colored vote solidly against him, an element from which he has heretofore expected much support. View a view to showing up the desperation of the Democrats in order to reach the property of his mother. She knew nothing of the crime, and only pledged her property to secure the bank against her son's default, and she cannot be held for the default of others of which she had no knowledge and which she did not know of. She is entitled to a reconveyance of all the property and whatever revenue has been received from it while out of her hands. A decree to that effect was issued.

SAMPLE SENTENCES.

This campaign is not a struggle between the two great parties, but is one between the laboring men and money bags. I am one of your legislative candidates, and was nominated fairly and honestly, receiving a majority of all votes cast. I was nominated in spite of Republican money and Democratic hate. If elected, I will introduce a bill to take the name of the State from Ohio to Fostoria, and about that time I will have Foster's nose pointed toward the penitentiary, where he belongs. A week ago I challenged Foster to a debate, but he refused to discuss with me, and he was heretofore the world's champion. I had "insulted the king," Jefferson Davis is the Samson who freed the colored race and not Abraham Lincoln or the Republican party. All glory and praise to Jeff Davis. We don't want the nigger race here. We don't want the Republicans here, all we ask for is the votes of good, true Democrats and not soreheads. Foster and the Republicans have stolen every vote from the State House except the ardent ones. I have had to come home late at night, a time during the last eleven years in this city with my weapon in my hands, for fear of the Fannings and Newburghs, whose recality I had exposed.

WILL YOU, THOUGH?

I pledge my word that, if elected, I will make the State House a lime-kiln in less than two weeks after election day. Fred. Mussey is stealing large sums from the State daily in illegal fees. If elected, I will expose him and his corrupt father-in-law, and send them to the penitentiary. The legs and arms lost in the late war are being paid for with sinking old rag babies. E. L. Hinman is putting up his money and making daily pilgrimages to the Republican headquarters for the purpose of beating me. If elected this time I shall never run for the office again. I owe the State a big debt for educating me, and want to pay it back by going to the Legislature. I had the honor to be elected to the position of a journalist and run for office. I was against an appropriation for completing the sewers. I never dodge or flinch. I don't owe the Typographical Union anything, nor the Grangers either. And so on ad infinitum.

WHAT IS PRODUCE.

The land of these valleys produces not only wheat but oats—40 to 60 bushels per acre of the latter—but not a corn country. You see very little corn, and what you do see is very inferior. But it produces superior wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables, and is also a good fruit country, especially for apples. Its climate is superb at this season of the year—about like our finest October weather, or, in other words, genial days and cool nights. It has, however, a long rainy season, lasting some years from December until March. The rains are not heavy, but there is liable to be more or less rain every day. Some of the people say that they get very tired of it, while others say that they do not mind it very much; but they all seem to wish that there was less of it.

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**IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.****The Vice Chancellor of New Jersey on Responsibility of Employers.**

Trenton, N. J., September 28.—An important opinion filed by Vice Chancellor Bird here yesterday, establishes a legal principle in regard to the responsibility of subordinate officers and employees in banks and mercantile business. It decides in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Mary Dovel vs. Garret A. Hobart, Receiver of the First National Bank of Newark, which was brought to restore the property which Mrs. Dovel had placed in the hands of the directors of the bank at the time of the discovery of embezzlements of its funds as security for any loss which might have been caused through acts of her son, John Dovel, who was an officer and member of the institution. The property consisted of all her real estate in Newark, together with bonds and securities aggregating \$100,000. The investigation of the bank's troubles in the United States Court, presided over by James A. Hedden, the cashier, was convicted and sent to State Prison for seven years for embezzlement of the bank's funds. It was proved that Dovel, directed false entries to be made, and on information furnished by Dovel a deficiency of \$93,827 was discovered in the accounts. When Hobart was appointed receiver a demand was made on him to return Mrs. Dovel her property. His refusal on the ground "that the bank was insolvent" was set aside by the court, and it was decided that Dovel allowed himself to be used by Hedden in altering the accounts, and he was, therefore, liable with Hedden for the amount of the defalcation, although not guilty of malfeasance in office.

THE FIFTH HEAT.

The fifth heat was started at 2:15 with Plaided in the lead, followed by Layberger, Ross and Clator in the positions named. Layberger soon passed Plaided and at the three-quarter stage Ross forged to the front. When the buoy was struck Layberger and Clator were side by side and Plaided away back. The race home was a splendid one, both men pulling an even sweeping stroke. Near the finish Layberger spurred and closed the gap to half a length, but Ross increased the distance again and came in one length ahead. Time, 21:57.

The first heat in the four oared race was next called, and the Columbus, of Allegheny; Queen City, of Buffalo; Conter and Taylor, of Pittsburgh; and Mutuals registered in the positions named. The Columbus was in the lead at the start, closely followed by the Mutual, Conter-Taylor third, and Columbus in the rear. In these positions the buoy was turned, and on the home stretch the Queen City increased the distance to a length and a half, and the Columbus second. The second heat was started at 3:30, the Celtics, of Buffalo, taking the lead, Boston second, Blackmore, of Pittsburgh, third, and the Ross-Weisgerber crew fourth. Down to the three-quarter stage there were no changes in the positions, but before the buoy was reached Boston went to the front, and after the turn they were two lengths ahead, keeping that distance to the finish, Celtics second, Blackmore's third. Time 19:40.

THE CONSOLATION RACE.

In the consolation race Griffin, Riley, Layberger and Briceford started in the first heat. Briceford led at the start, but Riley and Layberger passed him at the first quarter, with Riley in front. From that until three-quarters on the home stretch was reached it was anybody's race, first Riley, then Layberger, and then Briceford. Layberger won the last quarter, and Riley was second, and Layberger third. The three quarters ten ended passed Priddy and closed in on Homer, who commenced to pull for the balance of the heat, and the race was magnificently rowed. Both men worked hard, but Ten Eyck was unable to pass Homer, who spurred at the end and came in a length ahead in the remarkable time of 20:23, beating all records. Ten Eyck's time was also extraordinary, being 20:05.

To-morrow will be the final and greatest day of the week. The programme will consist of the final heat of the seven professional single scull consolation and four oared races.

BASE BALL COSTS.

The Nanding of the League and American Association Clubs.

There is no change in the position of the League teams since our last record. Boston is sure winner by at least three games, and the other clubs will follow in the order given in the table below, which includes games played Thursday 27th.

CLUBS.

Club	W	L	Draw	Per Cent
Boston	10	1	0	90.9
Philadelphia	8	3	0	72.7
Pittsburgh	7	4	0	63.6
Cleveland	6	5	0	54.5
Providence	5	6	0	45.5
St. Louis	4	7	0	36.4
New York	3	8	0	27.3
Chicago	2	9	0	18.2
Washington	1	10	0	9.1
San Francisco	0	11	0	0.0

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The race among the leaders in the American Association is close and exciting. The Athletics now lead by one game over St. Louis, with two games yet to play with the Eclipse, and a fair prospect of losing both if they do, and St. Louis will be the game with Allegheny, (which is almost certainty) it will leave St. Louis and Athletics a tie for first place.

CLUBS.

At New York—Detroit, 7; New York, 2. At Louisville—Baltimore, 6; Athletics, 7. At Philadelphia—Buffalo, 2; Boston, 6. At Philadelphia—Buffalo, 2; Providence, 5. At Philadelphia—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

A BIG FOOT RACE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., September 28.—The most notable event in sporting circles that has occurred in the oil region for many years took place yesterday at the Fair Grounds in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The contest was a foot race of 100 yards between Tim Haggerty, of Warren, Pa., and Al. Love, of this place, for \$100 a side and \$50 gate money. Haggerty won in 15 seconds. Some made the time 15 seconds, which equals the best record in England or America.

Jarrett's Future Employment.

PITTSBURGH, September 28.—John Jarrett, the retiring President of the Amalgamated Association, has been employed by American Iron and Tin Plate Association as general manager, and is to take charge of the matter of working up a high tariff sentiment in favor of this industry, which is almost wholly unprotected.

**THE HULTON REGATTA.****HOSMER BEATS THE BEST TIME.**

For Three Miles, Pasting the Line in Twenty Minutes and Three Seconds—Brilliant Race. The League and American Association Base Ball Record Rec.

HULTON, Pa., September 28.—At 1:40 Elliott, Hosmer, Ten Eyck and Priddy, contestants in the fourth trial of the professional race, were called. Before the start was made Elliott and Hosmer had a dispute which created great excitement. The word "go" was given at 1:50, all getting away in good style. Hosmer took the lead at once, but Ten Eyck and Priddy soon passed him. When the three quarters was reached Ten Eyck still led, and a minute later Elliott crossed the bow of Hosmer's boat and both stopped rowing and turned back. Ten Eyck maintained the lead of Priddy, and at the buoy was three lengths in advance. Coming home Priddy made a splendid start but was unable to close the gap, and Ten Eyck came in first. Time, 21:49. The Judges announced that the race would have to be rowed over. Elliott, whom the Judges and Referee believed found Hosmer intentionally, will not row, as they have decided to bar him out of all the races.

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Cleveland	6	5	0	54.5
Providence	5	6	0	45.5
St. Louis	4	7	0	36.4
New York	3	8	0	27.3
Chicago	2	9	0	18.2
Washington	1	10	0	9.1
San Francisco	0	11	0	0.0

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The race among the leaders in the American Association is close and exciting. The Athletics now lead by one game over St. Louis, with two games yet to play with the Eclipse, and a fair prospect of losing both if they do, and St. Louis will be the game with Allegheny, (which is almost certainty) it will leave St. Louis and Athletics a tie for first place.

CLUBS.

At New York—Detroit, 7; New York, 2. At Louisville—Baltimore, 6; Athletics, 7. At Philadelphia—Buffalo, 2; Boston, 6. At Philadelphia—Buffalo, 2; Providence, 5. At Philadelphia—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

A BIG FOOT RACE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., September 28.—The most notable event in sporting circles that has occurred in the oil region for many years took place yesterday at the Fair Grounds in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The contest was a foot race of 100 yards between Tim Haggerty, of Warren, Pa., and Al. Love, of this place, for \$100 a side and \$50 gate money. Haggerty won in 15 seconds. Some made the time 15 seconds, which equals the best record in England or America.

Jarrett's Future Employment.

PITTSBURGH, September 28.—John Jarrett, the retiring President of the Amalgamated Association, has been employed by American Iron and Tin Plate Association as general manager, and is to take charge of the matter of working up a high tariff sentiment in favor of this industry, which is almost wholly unprotected.

**SINGULAR DEATH.****A Man Supposed to Have Dropped Dead of a Broken Heart.**

Mr. CARREL, Pa., September 28.—In the eastern suburb of this place stands a handsome residence owned by Patrick Donahue, a retired coal operator, every stone in which is said to have cost \$5 to put it in place. The house being too large for its owner, he had it fitted up for tenement apartments, in which live a